



FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. W. D. PORTER.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
HON. T. C. PERRIN.

*FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ELLISON CAPERS.

FOR ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL,
J. P. THOMAS.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM HOOD.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL,
S. L. LEAPHART.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
I. W. HAYNE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
J. A. LELAND.

For Congress,
THIRD DISTRICT,
S. MCGOWAN.

Washington News.

APRIL 4.—The House merely met at 11 o'clock, and the question of admission to the galleries was considered. The abolition of the ticket system meets with opposition. Mr. Conness said rebellion was as ripe as ever in Washington, and free admission was dangerous. The question was postponed.

The Senate went into executive session to remove secrecy from executive documents, which the impeachment managers wanted.

Impeachment was resumed. Reporters were examined relative to the President's St. Louis speech, and a copy admitted as evidence. Mr. Chow, chief clerk of the State Department, was examined relative to the President's having conferred to the Tenure-of-office act.

A letter from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, advising him of Stanton's removal, in conformity with the Tenure-of-office act, was admitted.

The correspondence between President Adams and Mr. Pickens, and Adams' message to the Senate announcing Pickens' suspension, in 1800, were admitted.

Mr. Butler announced that the managers had closed the case except cumulative evidence.

The defence asked an adjournment until Thursday to prepare and arrange evidence.

Mr. Conness moved the court adjourn to Wednesday. [Cries of "shame" and "give them the other day."] "Give them the other day."

Mr. Johnson moved to amend by adjourning to Thursday. Carried with but two negatives.

The yeas and nays were demanded, but Mr. Conness accepted Mr. Johnson's amendment, when the final vote was taken on the adjournment to Thursday, and adopted by thirty-seven to ten.

The Senate immediately adjourned to Monday.

The closing of the prosecution to-day caused astonishment. It seems admitted on all hands that Butler's management of the case has not strengthened impeachment. Some claim that Butler gave undue importance to his own article—the tenth. Others insinuate that Butler is playing false, and that he intentionally made the proceeding farcical. It seems certain the defence will now hurry the case to a conclusion.

APRIL 6.—In the Senate Wilson introduced a Bill relieving certain citizens of Georgia from their political disabilities.

APRIL 7.—The petition of three thousand negroes asking Government aid to get to Liberia was presented.

Mr. Johnson thought it should be granted. The House was not in session to-day.

APRIL 8.—Judge Curtis opens for the defence of the President in the impeachment trial to-morrow. A greater demand for tickets exists than at any previous stage of the proceedings.

The Negro Constitution.

We copy the following on this subject from Charleston Mercury:

They call this thing, begotten in illegitimacy, a constitution, and have the impudence to ask white men to vote for it. A like combination

of folly, fraud and licentiousness was never before submitted to the judgment of a civilized people. They propose to inaugurate a government on a triangular foundation of ignorance, reputation and misdegeneration. The political power of the State is to be thrown into the hands of the uneducated and depraved. Bona fide sales are to be repudiated, debts denied, and property stolen is to be property lost. White children, boys and girls, are to be huddled together in the school room with young negroes, and there is to be no law against the intermarriage of whites and blacks. The consequences of the adoption and enforcement of such a constitution are inevitable. All the negroes having the power to vote, while many of the white men are disfranchised, the negroes can put whom they please in office, and there can be no doubt that their choice will fall on those of their own race. It is true that the convention, to avoid offending the prejudices of white Radicals at the North, has nominated only white men to Congress and to the principal State offices, but when it comes to the local offices it will be quite another affair. It is not to be supposed that the white Radicals can humbug the negroes into giving all of them office, and even if they did, their number is so small that every white Radical in the State might have an office, and yet there be many places left to be filled by negroes. There will be negro legislators, negro sheriffs, negro constables, negro tax collectors, negro ordinaries, negro judges, negro mayors, negro aldermen, negro police. In short every petty office in the State will be filled by negroes. And it is just in those offices, that they will come most in collision with the white people. A negro Congressman, a negro Governor, a negro legislator may be only a good subject as a ridicule, but a negro judge to decree away life or property, a negro policeman with a club in his hand; and a negro mayor, with the power of fine and imprisonment, are much more serious affairs. We mistake the character and temper of our white population, if they will long submit with patience to the annoyances, insults, and oppressions to which these things will give rise. In regard to education, most white people will keep their children from the public schools, but white people too poor to have their children educated otherwise are to be compelled to send them to the public schools. Will the poor white men of this State submit to such compulsion? No indeed. The adoption of this constitution and the attempt to enforce it, will produce evil, and may end in anarchy.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

While we reserve to ourselves the right of defining our own political position by means of our editorial columns, we will be pleased to publish contributions from our fellow-citizens upon the grave questions which now agitate the public mind, whether their opinions coincide with ours or not. A district newspaper, we consider, should be an index of the various shades of popular sentiment in the section of country in which it circulates. Our columns are open, therefore, for any communications properly written, accompanied by a responsible name, not personal in their character, nor absolutely injurious in their tendency.

The Policy of the Hour.

Every day, in times of political excitement, has its own policy. In our last issue, we advised inaction as the best course: but we did not anticipate at that time, such an uprising of many good men of the State, to make a desperate effort against the iniquitous burden attempted to be now thrust upon us. We believe, that when the hour of conflict comes, none ought to be neutral; and if a part of the true citizens of our State will go to the polls, let us all go together, for weal or woe! Our interests are identical: let us be united, as one man!

And if we go into the struggle, let us go with all our might. Let the planter leave his plough in the furrow, and ballot against tyranny. Let private interests disappear for the time, when this great danger threatens our State. We give you in this issue the ticket nominated by the Democratic Convention of last week in Columbia: on Monday, a mass meeting of all Conservative citizens will be held during the recess of Court, to add a District Ticket, and let us not only vote it ourselves, but urge upon the freedmen the necessity of joining us, in opposing the inauguration of a system of government that will ruin both white and black. The time has come, when the force comes to be come. It has come to this, that every freedman who votes for this Constitution, and the Radical nominees under it, announces himself the open enemy of the white men of the country. Call it what you will, disguise it as you will, this is the naked truth. Let every white man who follows, be remembered: let every one who votes with the enemies of his race, be condemned to social ostracism. Let every negro in the land make his solemn choice, whether to be guided in his ignorance by friends at home, or by designing scoundrels from abroad. Should he choose the former, our country may resume a position of prosperity under a form of government salutary for both races; should he elect the latter alternative, the history of the red man, his nobler predecessor, will be more rapidly repeated on the pages of time.

We wish we had time and space to show off the villainous devices of this Negro Constitution. But we have not: yet in one particular, we cannot forbear. We refer to the clause concerning a homestead. This is a bid for popularity: but it is a sham, a deceitful political trick. We say to you unhesitatingly, ye men of heavy debts and broken fortunes, no foot of land will that homestead clause ever secure to you or your families. It will not apply to any debt now existing. Its meaning is this. The new legislature will impose heavy taxes on land, and those who are now landless, will buy, when their betters are sold out for such taxes. When these have obtained lands and settled on them all over the country, then this homestead law will root them to the soil, so that nothing can move them. That is the whole substance of this much-talked-of homestead clause: and we trust no man with three grains of sense, will allow himself to be humbugged by it. Its result will be the most odious instance of "squatter sovereignty" ever heard of, if it is successfully carried out.

If we have, therefore, any sparks of patriotism in our breasts, let us show it now. If we hope, let us encourage others: if we despair, let despair itself inspire us to "die hard." Let every man, young and old, go to the ballot box with one spirit, resolved to make a last great effort for the maintenance of our dearest rights. Let the employer gather his employees about him, as the Highland chieftain in days of old, marshalled his clansmen for the fray; and placing in their hands the ballot, let him lead them to the polls, to put down this vile, this odious piece of tyranny.

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!

Tit for Tat.

If your employee thinks you are trying to deceive him, when you tell him what is his duty, it is better for you that the contract terminate. If he will not trust you, can he expect you to assist him?

Randolph's Scrape!!

THE REVEREND IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.

From the Charleston Mercury of the 3rd.

A REVEREND RINGED-STREAKED, IS ARRESTED FOR IMPROPER CONDUCT, RESISTS THE POLICE AND OFFERS ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO BE LET OFF.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, Rev. (?) B. F. Randolph, the saddle coloured delegate, to the great ringed-streaked and striped, who represented Orangeburg, but lives in Charleston, was arrested in the burnt district, being taken in conduct contra bonos mores. He at first resisted the police, but when he found that resistance was useless, he offered a bribe of one hundred dollars, to be let off, without being carried to the guardhouse. To the guardhouse, however, he had to go, and there he was required to deposit thirty dollars, as security for his appearance, before the Mayor, this morning, but he will, probably, forfeit that small amount.

From the Charleston Mercury of the 4th.

THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE BURNT DISTRICT.—Quite a crowd of negroes collected around the guardhouse, yesterday morning, anxious to witness the examination of the case of B. F. Randolph, by the Mayor. They waited some time, but Colonel Cogswell held no court. While the crowd was waiting, the following conversation occurred:

Inquiring Negro.—But hi, aint he do nigger what run for de Senate, from Orangeburg District?

Witty Negro.—Mebbe 'e is, but 'e wunt represent Orangeburg District no more now. He represent de burnt district.

From the Charleston News, 6th.

MAYOR'S COURT.—There was a protracted session of this court on Saturday, in consequence of the two days' docket. A number of cases were tried, but they were of no special significance, if we except that of the Rev. B. F. Randolph, (colored), who was found wandering from the path of rectitude in the burnt district. His name was called, but no response being heard, the \$30 deposited as his security was declared forfeited.

From the Mercury of the 7th.

THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE BURNT DISTRICT AGAIN.—The following extract from a letter addressed to us by a gentleman of undoubted responsibility, speaks for itself, and shows that the coloured reverend alluded to in the caption of this article has broken two successive provisions of the doglaw.

"The Rev. Randolph purchased Sires pigs, which is near that of Dr. Emanuel Witsell, not far from Parker's Ferry, on credit, some eighteen months or two years ago. Randolph wanting some corn, and Dr. Witsell having a grist mill, he went over to purchase, but without money. The doctor refused to sell on those terms, but gave Randolph a bushel of corn, which the reverend gentleman accepted, and started in the direction of his home. Seeing a very fine hog belonging to Dr. Witsell near the road, Randolph's too weak flesh yielded to the temptation of having something greasy to go along with the hominy, and he fell! Yes, he killed the doctor's hog, and carried it home. But as murder will out, it very soon came to the doctor's ears that Randolph had killed his hog. After gathering sufficient evidence to

convict him, Dr. Witsell went after Randolph, but he had decamped, leaving his new purchase unpaid for. Sires re-possession of his property, and nothing more was heard of Randolph until he turned up as a law-maker."

From the Charleston Mercury of the 8th.

THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE BURNT DISTRICT.—We have received private information from Orangeburg that Rev. B. F. Randolph, coloured, is now in that district making speeches to the negroes in which he asserts that he is not the person who behaved so scandalously in this city last week, but that it was another negro of the same name. He says that the reports in this paper are only an effort of the rebels to injure his chance for the legislature. We sincerely hope that the Orangeburg News will not allow the negroes of its district to be swindled in that way, but will keep the identity of Randolph and the story of his crimes promptly before their eyes.

Enlighten Your Employees.

If you have any in your employ, who are well-disposed, show that their interests are identical with yours. Let their action, then, be the same.

The Ku Klux Klan.

Associations bearing the above name have been established in Tennessee, and have extended themselves rapidly throughout that State, and also into Virginia. It is a secret association, organized by intelligent and law-abiding citizens, whose object is thus stated by the Memphis Gazette: "Those who in many instances have suffered from depredations at the hands of active members of loyal Leagues have, as we are advised, organized an antagonistic society solely for the purpose of protecting persons and property. Such is the design of these clubs as represented by gentlemen from Nashville. All this vague alarm manifested by certain carpet-bag adventurers and office-holders, who came hither simply to plunder and impoverish people, will hardly suffer at the hands of the 'Kuklux.'—General Thomas, if the association is properly represented, employs detectives in vain. There will be no violation of law by the Kuklux, and others who attempt wrongful acts may find a power interposing its authority which is only terrible to thieves and wrongdoers. It is said, with what degree of truthfulness others must determine, that the 'Kuklux' constitute already a powerful organization in this country."

The following, says the Richmond Dispatch, is a copy of one the numerous orders sent on Friday to the adherents of the Ku Klux Klan:

HEADQUARTERS KUKLUX
KURKE, K. K. K.
RICHMOND, March 27, 1868.

Five hundred and sixty-seventh hour.—Windy weather, rainy days, sheep moon, "in a hurry." You are hereby summoned to appear in costume before the Great Kuklux Klan, which meets—in rear of—Camp fires burning. Come without arms, as there will be men there without any to receive you. Bring your head in good order—perhaps it will not be returned in same condition. Bring one quart of blood and rations, which you will be required to eat. Bring a shirt with you. Such is our uniform. You will meet with headless people: some without limbs, and others skeletons; yet be not frightened until your doom is known. Obey this summons, or the Great Kuklux Kankee Kanthus, which in English, is called "Chief on the Track," will call on you. "Selka," "Selka," which is, "All will be well."

Beli Kumbumoorlekin Tropas, which is, "Be prompt."

Oh! Go-re Li Tail Ke,
The Great Mum No Asth.

The Camden Journal says: "The following is a copy of a mysterious paper posted on our streets sometime during the day last Saturday. Many were the anxious inquiries as to its meaning:

* K: K: K: *
SILENT RETREAT, BLOODY MOUTH, }
Fair Moon, First Hour. }
General Orders No. 1.

Shrouded Brothers of Lancaster No. 64: In hoc signo. * * * * *

The Great Past Grand Giant Commands. The dark and dismal hour draws nigh.

* SOME LIVE TO-DAY—*
* TO-MORROW DIE. *
THE BULLET RED and the RIGHT ARE OURS!

We begin now to Scatter the Clouds of the GRAVE.

By order of
GREAT GRAND CYCLOPS.

The Ku-Klux Order has grown as if by magic, says the Columbia Herald, into frightful proportions, and assumed a shape the most appalling. But a week ago it was the subject of joke and laughter, and regarded only as a source of amusement; but in the twinkling of an eye it has expanded into the huge proportions of a giant, full of power and passion. But in its expansion it has lost none of its mysteries. On the contrary, this element it is that grows so wonderfully. Twice has this Klan made its appearance in our midst within a week—once at the funeral and around the grave of John Binell, and once at the jail to take peaceful possession of the murderer—but on neither occasion has the most active and inquiring, or the quickest suspicion, been able to point to any individual as belonging to the Klan. Who they are, no one can even surmise; but all know they are great in numbers, and as determined as men can be, as men they are.

The Connecticut Election.

Held on Monday last resulted in the success of the Democrats by 1745 majority—and increase of 745 votes over their last majority. The Radicals however succeeded in securing a majority in the Legislature and have thus secured another Senator in Congress.

Organization of a Democratic Club.

On Monday last, at the close of the Sheriff's and Commissioner's sales, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of both Orange and St. Matthews' Parishes, was held, at the Masonic Hall for the purpose of organizing a District Democratic Club.

On motion Colonel A. D. Frederick was called to the Chair, and Mr. Virgil C. Dibble was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. Keith Legare, having been called upon to do so, in an impressive address explained the object of the meeting, and urged the necessity of unity of action on the part of the whites, which could only be obtained by organization.—He stated that on the success of the Democratic Party rested the only hope of the South, and contended that we should encourage and strengthen them by our open and active co-operation with them in their battle with the Monster Radicalism. He animadverted on the "masterly inactivity" policy popular with many, and said that our hitherto passive demeanor had been misconstrued by the negroes into our evidence of submission to their political elevation. He pictured graphically the evils which would grow out of continued inaction in the part of the whites, and the benefit which would result from organization and determined and co-operative action. The Address of which the above is an imperfect and meager synopsis was listened to with interested attention, and carried conviction to the minds of all present.

At its close, Captain F. M. Wannamaker, who had been present as a delegate at the Columbia Convention, was, on motion, invited to report to the meeting the proceedings of that body. He did so, and before concluding stated that though he had been opposed to the policy adopted, he yet now endorsed it from motives of expediency, as he thought that unity of action was, in the present crisis, of paramount importance.

At the close of Captain Wannamaker's address it was on motion of Captain W. W. Legare unanimously—

Resolved, That the meeting be organized into a Democratic Club for Orangeburg District.

On motion of the same gentleman a Committee to nominate permanent officers was then appointed and requested to act immediately. The following gentlemen composed the Committee, viz: Capt. W. W. Legare, Dr. A. S. Salley, Capt. F. M. Wannamaker, Dr. R. W. Bates, Dr. W. F. Burton.

During their absence addresses were delivered by Messrs. Keith Legare and Hanscomb Legare, and then on motion it was resolved that a Roll, to be appended to the Constitution, be prepared, on which all disposed to join the party sign their names. This was at once done and all present signed.

The Committee on Nominations having returned suggested the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the Club; viz:

President.
Capt. F. M. WANNAMAKER.

Vice-Presidents.

Col. A. D. FREDERICK.
Maj. J. H. MORGAN.
Dr. R. W. BATES.
W. C. HAINE, Esq.
Rev. I. S. K. LEGARE.
Dr. J. W. SUMMERS.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Col. P. A. McMICHAEL.
Capt. J. A. HAMILTON.

The Report was received and the nominees were unanimously elected.

A Committee consisting of Dr. Salley, Rev. I. S. K. Legare, Col. Thos. Oliver, Col. A. P. Amaker, J. R. Milhouse, Esq., was then appointed to frame a Constitution and By-laws for the government of the Club, and was requested to report at a meeting to be held on Monday next.

After some discussion the following resolution was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That this Club heartily endorse and will earnestly co-operate in the general action of the Democratic Convention lately assembled in Columbia.

The Secretaries were on motion requested to inform absent officers of their election, and were authorized to receive the signatures of any disposed to become united with the Club.

On motion of Dr. Salley, it was—

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the ORANGEBURG NEWS.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at Masonic Hall on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

F. M. WANNAMAKER,
President.
Virgil C. DIBBLE,
Acting Secretary.

ATTENTION
Democrats and Republicans,
ASSEMBLED AT
T. A. JEFFORDS & CO.'S,
RUSSELL STREET.
To ascertain how they can sell BACON Lower than any House in Orangeburg District.
apl 11

T. A. JEFFORDS & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES.
Which by recent arrivals have been reduced to sell at Reduced Rates.
apl 11

JUST ARRIVED
10 BOXES JOWLS VERY LOW.
Highest Cash Price paid for
ROUGH SICE.
The Planters would do well to give us a call and examine our Stock.
apl 11

BROOKLYN
Life Insurance Company,
Issues all kinds of Life Insurance Policies
DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY IN CASH.
Office 141 Broadway, New York.
WM. M. COLE, CHRISTIAN W. ROBERT,
S. J. HART, J. H. HART,
Holmes, Waties & Keitt,
General Agents, S. C.
Office No. 4 South Atlantic Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Holmes, Waties & Keitt,
Jas. O. Holmes, Jr., Wm. Waties, G. G. Keitt,
GENERAL COMMISSIONERS
No. 4 South Atlantic Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Will Sell on Commission Cotton, Lumber, Sugar, Naval Stores and All Country Produce. Strict attention given to the Purchasing of Store, Plantation and Family Supplies, Commission and Orders Solicited.

KEITT BROS. Agents for Orangeburg District.
apl 11

U. S. Internal Revenue,
SECOND DISTRICT
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA,
(Comprising Districts of Charleston, Beaufort, Barnwell, Colleton and Orangeburg.)

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL LIST containing Assessments made within this District for the year 1867, including articles made in Schedule "A," and Special Taxes (Licenses) during from May 1st, 1868, will be open for inspection at this Office for and during the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th days of the present month; and during said four days Appeals (which should be made in writing) will be received, relative to any erroneous or excessive Assessments.

C. J. HASCALL, Assessor.
Assessor's Office, 64 Broad Street,
Charleston, S. C., April 9th, 1868.
apl 11

NOTICE.—I Would Herewith Respectfully inform my Friends and the Public at Large, that I am prepared to repair BUGGY and other VEHICLES, also FARMHOUSES, at moderate Prices.
Call at the Store of Muller & Davis, Broad-street.
apl 11

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—For the District of SOUTH CAROLINA—In the Matter of EDWARD ARKOE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To Whom it May Concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Edward Arkoe, in the District of Orangeburg and State of South Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Dated at Orangeburg S. C., the 4th day of April A. D. 1868.
apl 11—31
P. V. DIBBLE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—For the District of SOUTH CAROLINA—In the Matter of JEREMIAH RILEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To Whom it May Concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Jeremiah Riley, in the District of Orangeburg and State of South Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Dated at Orangeburg S. C., the 4th day of April A. D. 1868.
apl 11—31
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Dated at Orangeburg S. C., the 4th day of April A. D. 1868.
apl 11—31
P. V. DIBBLE, Assignee.

The Southern Drug Store

DR. B. M. SHULER'S
IS THE PLACE TO GET
FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES, OF WHICH he has just received a full supply, and offers them to his Friends and the Public generally as cheap as they can be bought anywhere for the Cash.
No more Credit—please do not ask for it, we cannot give it.
COMING IN—FRESH SUPPLY
OF FLOUR, Bacon, and Sugar at
J. W. PATTERSON'S
Opposite Bull & Seaville's.
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